## STOKES' THIRD TRIAL.

The Beginning of the End-The Summing Up.

FORTY-THREE REQUESTS TO CHARGE

Eloquent Address of Counsel for the Defence - Elucidation of the Main Points of Testimony For and Against.

Mr. Tremain to Close To-Day-Mr. Phelps, for the People, to Follow.

#### SEVENTEENTH DAY.

Testerday the seventeenth day of the third trial of Edward S. Stokes for the shooting of Colonel James Fisk, Jr., opened more solemnly n all its surroundings than any former day of the trial. The hopes and fears of some—the prisoner himself and his nearest relatives—of his indefatigable and able counsel, chief among them Br. Tremain who never faltered and never despaired of an ultimate deliverance by a Jury of his peers of his unfortunate client; convictions of the able prosecuting counsel in chief, Mr. Phelps, and his associates, that they had a great public day to perform, and that their efforts on behalf of the people to bring to justice an alleged gross offender of the law, upon the just maintenance of which and its thorough vindication their lives and liberties depend; and last, though not least, the interest manifested by the public to witness the beginning of the end of a trial which, from the notoriety which previous events, and preliminary to the fatal occurrence itself, belonged to the principal parties involved in the subsequent tragedy, and the finonclusive results of two former trial—all these have involved the case with the éclat of the most celebrated cause of heavy of anything but cheerful and inwhere offere of modern times. It was a damp and gloomy orning, provocative of anything but cheerful and individual feelings to the ordinary or curious spectator, it far more depressing and saddening it must have been those whose ray of hope felt the unconscious influence, and mayhap from the grave and sombre looks of the tribunal of twelve, natural to the surroundings, and upon whose fiat life or death was in the balance to one most dear to them, they lelt even a heavier weight of doubt and apprehension as to what the inevitable end

nother, the prisoner's sister, brother and relatives and riends, forming a rather sad procession, slowly wended heir way from the clerk's room and took their accustomed seats at the back of the prisoner and his counsel. The Sheriff soon afterwards led in the principal actor, and then followed his counsel, the Judge and the pres-

ecuting counsel bringing up the rear.

At this time the court was crowded, the stairs and corridors leading to the entrance door of the court room blocked, and but for the strenuous efforts of the officials

Dusiness in the court to gain admittance.

The opening business of the day devolved upon Mr. fremain, leading counsel for the defence, to sum up on behalf of his client. He opened by presenting to the Court a series of "requests to charge," which the Court will accept or discard in his charge as his judicial lore and averagence may dictate. We Tremain's summing

#### The Proceedings Yesterday. HE OFFICIAL STENOGRAPHER ON THE STAND.

ames F. Crosby, official stenographer of the last as sworn as per agreement between counsel on ay, and testified that on the second trial he re-all of the direct examination of the prisoner and the cross; he had examined his notes and found rd of Stokes having used the expression "Don't "Don't shoot," as was alleged by counsel for the and testified to by the prisoner on the present

nurder.

Nuch-If they believe the prisoner fired in the heat of sassien, without premeditation to take life, they cannot convict of any crime greater than manslaughter in the hird decree.

convict of any crime greater than manulaughter in the third decree.

Tenth—it they believe the meeting was accidental and unexpected, and that the prisoner fired under nervous fears and apprehensions, they cannot convict of a higher degree of crime than manulaughter in the fourth degree.

Elecanh—it the jury believe the meeting was casual, and that the prisoner discharged his pistol without premediation and while under nervous fear or apprehension, the prisoner cannot be convicted of murder.

Though—if the prisoner, when arrested, stated that he had fixed in self-deience, he would not be permitted to give such evidence in his own favor, but the prosecution would have a right to put in evidence any declaration would have a right to put in evidence any declaration would have a right to put in evidence any declaration would have a right to put in evidence any declaration would have a right to put in evidence any declaration.

Thirteenth—The tact that the prisoner did not make any exclamation cannot operate against him.

Fourteenth—if the jury can infer anything from the prisoner's silence when under arrest, it can only be that the accusation made was true, that he "shot Fisk," and they cannot consider his silence proof of the absence of justifiable cause.

Fitzenth—In determining the weight to be given to the

they cannot consider his silence proof of the absence of justifiable cause.

Fitzenth—In determining the weight to be given to the prisoner's silence the lury must take into consideration his state of excitement and his being taken away im-mediately after identification; that he was under arrest and that he heard the remark of Mr. Hill that he was to be taken up for identification.

Mattenth—The prisoner was not bound to the least the least to Mattenth—The prisoner was not bound to the least the least to Mattenth—The prisoner was not bound to the least to Mattenth—The prisoner was not bound to the least to he had to the least the least to the least to Mattenth—The prisoner was not bound to the least to he was to mattenth to the least to he was to mattenth to the least to he was to mattenth to he was t and that he heard the remark of Mr. Hill that he was to be taken up for identification.

Sixteenth—The prisoner was not bound to disclose his defence before trial and no inference can be drawn against him for net deing so.

Secenteenth—The jury are to determine on the evidence and not be swayed or controlled by the results of the past trials or any other extraneous consideration.

Eighteenth—The presumption of law, that the prisoner is in the presument of the prisoner is the presument.—To warrant the jury evidence, or any crime the evidence must exclude to moral certainty every hypothesis except that of quit.

Then lieth—The fact of the prisoner having a loaded pisto before and at the time of the commission of the act carnot operate against him, provided he carried it for conscious against apprehended assault to take his life.

Then by first—The fact till he is upder indictment for murder is not an imprachment of his evidence, as the law allows him to be a winness, and the Judge should receive his testimony as that of any other competent witness.

witness.
Tremty-second—If the jury believe Thomas Hart swore falsely in one particular they should reject the whole.
The strength of the false in the should reject the whole.
The strength of the false in the strength of the false in the third or fourth degree, provided they find the facts to warrant such verdict.
The strength of the false in the false in the prosecution of proving the wound to be mortal and death the result of such wound. Unless these are satisfactorily established the jury cannot convict of manslaughter or murder.

Mr. Tremain then began his summing up. He alluded to the opening address of Mr. Eussel, and warned the lury to consider noming a what occurred on the former trial trong that on the last trial the medical evidence was not admitted and not to tell them the reason why that evidence was not admitted and not to tell them the reason why that evidence was not admitted and not to tell them the reason why that evidence was not produced. Still, he trankly conceded that this was the third time that Edward 8. Stokes had struggled with the State of New York for his life. On the first trial the lury disagreed, on the second, under a peculiar condition of excited public feeling, the prisoner was convicted of murder in the first degree. But the law of this State was in advance of the law of England. Here the right of appeal was granted. Counsel briefly recited the granning of the stay of execution by Judge Davis, reluctantly, but in the belief that the questions involved required further examination. For that they were thankful to him, whitever might be character of the charge in this case. The grave questions went before the seven able judges of the Court of Appeals, who unanimously reversed the judgment. Its

that question might have arisen. But here, while he should claim that Tripler and Fisher did not pursue the country of the law that question was mindered in, in his view of the law that question was mindered in the wound. The prosecution had entirely failed to show the death from the wound. They called Dr. Marsh and he showed no extrawagation of blood of faces; no sorious peritonitis, not so extensive as to involve special danger. The prosecution was thus narrowed down to death from shock arising mineteen hours after wounding, in which the massability came on staten hours later. If the prisoner had a town another overhoard, man had accidentally struck him with an car and broken his head, killing him, this would not be a death from drowing. He should show that Dr. Wood's testimony fully harmonized with their view that Fig.

The prosecution called Dr. Fisher from necessity. All his interests led him to favor the theory of the prosecution. He testified that fifteen frops were half a grain, though Dr. McGready said the amount of sulphate was larger, and doubling the amount given hypodernically by 19-35 P.M. Nature had done her was of mount of sulphate was larger, and doubling the amount given hypodernically by 19-35 P.M. Nature had done her was of wounds are faial, yet, when the danger of shock has passed away that great source of death is gone. If a man dies of shock he dies quietly. If reaction sets in come dangerous, inflammation ming, and ceases to be come dangerous, inflammation ming, and ceases to be come dangerous inflammation ming, and ceases to be come dan

Mr. Tremain then took up the testimony of Thomas Hart, and argued that, supposing the prisoner went along the hall crying out to every one he met in the hall and on the stairs, "There's a man shot, get a dector," he would be very unlikely to say, a moment after he was arrested, "I don't know anything about the shooting." Counsel believed Hart to be as rotten and perjured a witness as ever stood outside the walls of take Pragua

## THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEM

Letter from Mr. Orton-A Plea for the Telegraph Monopoly.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23, 1873. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

The editorial in the HERALD of Sunday, October 19, headed "The Postal Telegraph," &c., contains certain erroneous statements, and is otherwise liable to convey erroneous impressions concerning the business of the Western Union Tele-Company, which I ask permission to

correct:—

First—The average charge per message was sixty-one cents, as stated in the annual report, and not sixty-iour and a half cents, as given by the Herald. The explanation of the apparent discrepancy is found in the fact that the gross receipts of the company include moneys derived from other sources than from toils oa messages.

Second—The statement that "the working expenses of the European lines, owned and operated by the governments, average only ferty per cent of the gross receipts," is still more erroneous. The telegraph is operated at a loss oy nearly every government in Europe, and the aggregate loss is several millions per annum, which is paid by taxation. In no case are the expenses less than eighty per cent of the receipts. The average cost per message in Europe to the governments which carry on the business is greater than the average charge of the companies doing the business in the United States.

Third—The statement that "it is admitted that the lines owned by the Western Union could be duplicated with the best English wive, the hear in

United States.

Third—The statement that "it is admitted that the lines owned by the Western Union could be duplicated with the best English wire, the best instruments now in use, and the best poles, for \$12,000,000," is erroneous so far as the admission of any competent authority is concerned. Such a statement would be grossly inaccurate by whomsoever made. The annual report, to which reference is made by the Herald, shows the acquisition of new property by the Western Union Company during the last seven years which cost over \$13,000,000. The Western Union Company now own considerably more telegraph property than that for which the British government has already paid over \$40,000,000, gold, and an estimate of Sir Frank Ives Scudamore, now before me, states the probable cost of their telegraph property on the dist of March, 1875, at more than \$50,000,000, gold. They will not then have as great an extent of poies and wires as the Western Union now own.

Fourth—'The stock of the Western Union is" not "watered up to three and a haif times the real value of the plant." It did contain some "water," out I have already shown that over \$13,000,000 has

out I have already shown that over \$13,000,000 has been squieezed out in seven years, and when you recall the lact that thousands of miles of line have been acquired at a small fraction of the cost to the original owners, and that millions have been contributed by railway companies to secure connection and the extension of lines upon their roads, it will be seen that the present capital of the company is not greatly in excess of, if it exceeds at all, the sum which was originally expended to produce the property.

Futh—The Western Union has paid no dividends in several years. What difference does it make.

neveral years. What discrence does it make, their, whether its lines cost \$10,000,000 or \$40,000,000, so far as the cost of sending messages is concerned. "One half the present rates" would not pay the cost for operators, messengers, stationery and batter, so say nothing of maintenance, rents, may be a sender of the cost of the

# THE COURTS

THE TAINTOR EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

Opening for the Prosecution-The Testimony-Stated Amount of Defalcations-The Parties Invelved.

BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

Action Against the City in a Vaccination Case - Decisions - Business in the General Sessions.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday the trial of Britton vs. Butler was adjourned over until the close of the Taintor case.

The trial of Frank L. Tainton who is indicted for em-

bezzling \$400,000, the property of the Atlantic National Bank, of which establishment he had been eashier, was opened to the jury yesterday in the United States Circuit Court.

A motion was made yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings by the proponents in the Mulford Martin will case, that a collector of the personal property, amounting to over \$2,000,000, which the Surrogate holds under advise-

over \$3,000,000, which the Surrogate holds under advise-ment, be appointed.

In the Simeon Leland bankruptcy case Judge Blatch-ford yesterday decided, in relation to the proceeds of the Grand Union Hotel, at Saratoga, that Daniel Drew's claim for \$4,500 on the proceeds must be allowed; that all the second morigage bonds must be disallowed; that the wives of the bankrupts are not entitled to dower until the debts of the partnership of the Leland Brothers are paid, and that the claims of Warren and Charles Leland must be disallowed.

are paid, and that the claims of Warren and Charles Leland must be disallowed.

In the matter of John H. Platt, assignee in bankruptcy of Simeon, Warren and Charles Leland, vs. Alexander T. Stewart and others, Judge Blatchford rendered his de-cision yesterday. He holds that the mortgages on the furniture are void as to the plaintiff, because they were not proporty filed, and are not liens on the fund in Court; that the conveyance of real estate to the defendant, Stewart, levoid as to the plaintiff, that the claims of Stewart, is void as to the plaintiff; that the claims of the Merchants' National Bank of Lowell, and of other judgment crediters, except Bamelly, to valid liens on the funds in Court are disallowed; that the claim of all the judgment creditors except the Merchants' Na-tional Bank of Lowell and Ramelly to valid liens on the

m the name of G. B. Grinnell, who has recently gone into bankruptcy, to Mr. Cheeney. The application was made by the latter gentleman, who recently bought the same at auction for \$120,000. There was quite an

same at auction for \$120,000. There was quite an argument in the matter, after which Judge Barrett took the papers, reserving his decision.

There was a trial yesterday before Judge Van Brunt, holding Supreme Court, Circuit, in which a father sought to recover \$10,000 damages against the city on account of his child, in being vaccinated by a surgeon of the Board of Health, being inoculated with scrofuls. The complaint was dismissed on the ground that the city is not responsible for the actions of the Board of Health, the latter under the present laws being a separate and distinct department by itself. unct department by itself.

#### TRIAL OF TAINTOR.

The Alleged Defalcation in the Atlantic National Bank-\$425,000 Gobbled Up in Wall Street Speculations-What the District Attorney Calls "Dummy" Securities-Opening the Case for the Prosecution.
The trial of Frank L. Taintor was resumed yesterday in

the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict, The defendant is indicted for having embezzied over \$400,000, the property of the Atlantic National Bank, of this city, of which establishment he had been cashier. The District Attorney appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. A. Oakey Hall and Mr. John Sherwood appeared as

counsel for the defendant.

Mr. Daniel L. Hallock was sworn as a juror in place of Mr. Oliver Bryan, who had been excused on Friday las

The District Attorney, having stated the grounds of the

ligence of the directors as any part of his defence, EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Frederick T. Tappan sworn—I am the President of the Gallatin National Bank; I am also Chairman of the Committee of the Clearing House; the Clearing House is an organization of most of the banks in New York for the purpose of clearing their cheeks every morning. (The witness explained the process at some length.) The banks are known at the Clearing House by banks are known at the Clearing House by names and numbers; I have known F. L. Taintor, the names and numbers; I have known F. L. Taintor, the prisoner, personally, since April last; I have known the Atlantic National Bank since its formation. I had a conversation with the prisoner last April; he came to me in my office in the Gallatin Bank; Mr. Gallatin was present at the time. Mr. Taintor stated to me that in consequence of heavy speculations in Wall street, in the Stock Exchange, the bank had become involved, so much so, indeed, that he thought it was hopelessly insolvent; be also said that those stock speculations were not on his own account, but for the purpose of resuscitating the bank; that he had refused to have an examination of the bank by the directors because he preferred not on his own account, but for the purpose of resuscitating the bank; that he had refused to have an examination of the bank by the directors because he preferred to place it in the hands of the Clearing House Committee; that he came to see the witness and that the committee should come and examine into the condition of the bank; that when he took the position of cashier he found the hant in a very weak condition; that safer he had been there some time the president and directors and placed the bank under his control to act for it as he might hink best; that he had gone into those stock speculations on account of the bank thinking that, by a happy stroke, he might stocks in 1572, and that the bulk of the loss had occurred then; that all the operations he had gone into since then resulted unfortunately, and that probably the loss to the bank would amount to \$425,000, Wijness loid Mr. Taintor to go back to the bank and tell the directors that the caminate the bank and tell the directors that the caminate the bank, and not to tell committee the examination with Taintor was at witness' office and part at the Atlantic Bank. On witness arriving at the bank he found Taintor there, also two or three of the directors and two or three members of the Clearing House Committee the Atlantic Bank. On witness told Taintor it would facilitate the examination very much if he would make a statement to him of the condition of the bank's affair, so that he could verify that statement by an examination of the assets; Taintor then stated the amount of the Jank's affair, so that he could verify that statement by an examination of the assets; Taintor then stated the amount of the cash, and represented by ithe ticket of the cash, and represented by ithe tincket of the cash, and represented by ithe ticket of the cash, an nation of the bank by the directors because he preferred to place it in the hands of the Clearing House Committee;

To the District Attorney—He said nothing to me about his fear of being arrested.

TESTINONY OF C. A. MEIGS.

Charles A. Meigs testined—I am a United States hank examiner; I know Taintor; os the 2d of April, 1873, I saw him in the Bank of the Republic; he told me that there was trouble in his bank and that he wanted to advise with me about it; subsequently in Wail street he told me that the Atlantic National street he told me that the Atlantic National Bank had failed through stock operations of his own; asked him how much it had failed tor, and he reputes.

### BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

SUPREME COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART 2. Scrofula from Vaccination and Suit Against the City for Damages.

Before Judge Van Brunt. In July, 1871, when the smallpox prevailed to an un-usual extent in this city and there was fear of it becoming an epidemic, the Board of Health detailed certain surgeons to vaccinate throughout the city all who had not been vaccinated. Dr. Brown, one of such surgeons, been vaccinated. Dr. Brown, one of such surgeons, vaccinated Alice E. Hallowell, then four years old. It is claimed that through such vaccination she was inoculated with scrotin, and a suit was accordingly brought by Mr. George Hallowell, the father of the girl, against the city to recover \$10.000 damages. The case came to trial in this court yesterday. Messrs, Richard Marvin and Wm. Henry Arnoux appearing for the plaintiff, and Messrs. D. J. Dean and H. J. Forker, assistants to the Corporation Counsel, appearing in behalf of the city. The testimony for the father showed that he had forbidden his wife to let the child be vaccinated by any public physician, but that Dr. Brown disregarded this injunction, and insisted on the vaccination. Several physicians also testified that scrotila, syphilis, and various other diseases, might be imparted through the use of improper vaccine matter. At the close of the testimony for the plaintiff, a motion was made by the defence to dismiss the complaint, and the same was argued at considerable length. It was urged that the Doctor exceeded his authority, but the main point insisted upon was that the city government. Judge Van Brunt took this view of the case and dismissed the complaint.

## SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

Brown vs. Northrup & Chick.—Motion granted. (See opinion.) Kain vs. Dickel.—Judgment for plaintiff on account of frivolousness of demurrer. Stanton vs. Riley,—Motion granted. (See memoranfrivolousness of demurrer.

Stauton vs. Riley.—Motion granted. (See memorandum.)

The People ex. rel. Adams vs. Sigel, Register.—Peremptory mandamus allowed. (See opinion.)

Lewis vs. The Manhattan Giove Company et al.—Motion denied.

Lowenstein vs. Cohen.—Motion granted; default set aside, with \$10 costs; defendant to answer, &c.

Schreck vs. Schreck.—Ordered that the defendant within three days pay referee's fees and take up and file the report with the cierk.

The German Exchange Bank vs. Groh et al.—Motion for stay of proceedings denied. (See ominon.)

Donovan vs. Beach.—Question of jurisdiction. Motion granted. (See memorandum.)

Whitmark et al. vs. Dawson.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied.

In the Matter of the Application of Loonan.—Order denying motion for attachment, with \$10 costs.

Aubery vs. Fost.—Order substituting referee.

Lathrop, Jr., vs. Vandeveile; Barbour vs. Thompson; Dority vs. Mc Dougall; Herman vs. Meyer.—Orders granted.

# Yesterday in This Court.

Before Recorder Hackett.

John Rogers, who, on the 2d of Octobers, stole a rowboat valued at \$65, the property of James Ingram, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. He was

Charles Bicker, William Kalser and George Fisher were tried and acquitted upon a charge of assaulting Patrick Keenan on the 10th of May.

Edward D. Cameron was promptly acquitted of a charge of stealing a silver watch from the nerson of James B. Whittaker, a conductor upon the Third avenue cars, on the 29th of September.

Benjamin Lyon, charged with stealing a horse on the 3ist of May, the property of Frederick C. Heims, of Frocklyn, was acquitted.

William T. Hill, charged with presenting a loaded revolver during a quarrel which he had with Hugh Reynolds on the 10th of May, was also acquitted.

Pleads Guilty to Forgery and Embezzlement.

ment.

John D. Conse pleaded guilty to an indictment for fergery in the third degree, the charge being that on the 17th of May the defendant made a fraudulent entry in a passbook of Lawrence Brothers & Co., which was used in their trans-actions with the Merchanits Exchange National Bank, by which he obtained the sum of \$1.478 62. There were eight indictments for embezziement and grand larceny found against Conse, who, it is alleged, robbed his employers of about \$10,000 in money. He was remanded for sentence.

TOMBS POLICE COURT. Bond Robbery Brought to Light and a

Bond Robbery Brought to Light and a Curbstone Operator Brought to Grief.

On the 4th of October last, Mr. James F. Crossen, an actor in the Theatre Comique, on Broadway, residing at No. 160 Bleecker, street had his room broken open and some \$2,700 worth of bonds, three bank books, besides a quantity of jeweiry and clothing, stolen from him. The bonds consisted of one \$1,000 coupon first mortgage bond of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad, one \$500 first mortgage bond of the same, two \$500 bonds of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad and one certificate of indebtedness of the same road for \$214.20. Descriptive circulars of the above were issued by Detective Elder and the usual caution given against negotiating any of them.

Shorily after a man mamed Wesley Lyon, professing to

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-EQUITY THRE-Held by Judge J. F. Daly.-No. 72 Case on. BROOKLYN COURTS.

> CITY COURT. The Havana Bank Robbery.

Before Judge McCue.

The case of Maria Urach de Lucca, one of the women who were arrested with the two Spaniards, accused of cobbing the Commercial Bank of Havana, was again be-

was were arressed with the two spaniards, accessed or robbing the Commercial Bank of Havana, was again before Judge McCue yesterday afternoon. Maria makes a claim for about \$30,000 of money and jewelry, taken from her by the Snanish Consul at the time of the arrest. The case has been tully reported in the Harald.

Counsel for the Spanish Consul stated yesterday that they had taken the property from the claimant as a part of the proceeds of the robbery, she having made an assignment of it to the Consul, who was acting for the officers of the bank.

Counsel for the woman stated that if the other side could establish a claim to the property he would abandon the case, but he contended that it did not form any of the proceeds of the bank robbery.

Maria was called to the stand and testified to the fact that the property had been taken from her, and the Spanish Consul swore that he book all that she did not claim as her own; she said that a draft for \$1,000 had been given to her by one of the Spaniards, who told her that he had won the money in the lottery draft for the \$1,000 was among the property taken by the Consul.

Lounsel for the latter submitted the assignment and inventory. Maria then denied having made such statements to the Consul as he had sworn she had made.

After some further proceedings Judge McCue decided in favor of the Spanian Consul's claim to the property.

THE GOODRICH CASE More Arrests.

Recently the Brooklyn detectives have been way. Three men have recently been arrested in New York and taken to Brooklyn on suspicion of being "Beach." They showed that they knew nothing whatever about the case and were consequently discharged. The many different stories told by Lucette Meyers concerning the tragedy have given the police a great deal of trouble. They have bearched very diligently for the mysterious Boscoe, but have not been able to find any such person. they have taken very good care to keep out of the

### AN ENTERPRISING FORGER.

A Sharper Swindles a Paterson Bank and Is Convicted in Morristown.

On the 6th of October inst. a stranger entered the store of Mr. Charles Sandford, a grocer on Main street, in Paterson, asking him for his check on the First National Bank for \$21, giving him the noney for the check, which was made payable to the order of one Frankfield, of Trenton, Mr. Sandthe order of one Frankfield, of Trenton, Mr. Sandford, of course, accommodated the man by granting such a trivial request. The next day the man came back with the check, saying he would not want to use it after all, and was refunded the \$21. A few days afterwards Mr. Sandford received notice from Mr. Bell, the cashier of the First National Bank, stating that his account was overdrawn. This greatly astonished Mr. Sandford, as according to his account he still had a balance in the bank. So he went around to investigate the matter and soon found a check of \$366, with his name attached, drawn to the order of "E. Austin & Co," and endorsed by "Charles Austin." Mr. Sandford at once denied having ever drawn such a check, and pronounced it a lorgery. Indeed, by comparing the signature with the genuine, it could be readily seen to be a counterfeit. It at once struck Mr. Sandford that the man who had the \$21 check over night was the person who had committed the forgery, of the signature. It also happened that Mr. Sandford had Somewhere read of the arrest of a man for doing precisely the same thing in Morristown. On Saturday Mr. Sandford, together with Constable Lynch and Mr. Ridgeway, one of the bank attaches, went to Morristown, and there found the forger on trial for the same offence committed there. He was fully identified by Mr. Sandford as the man for whom he had cashed the \$21 check, and by Mr. Ridgeway as the one who had presented at the bank the \$360 check. He was convicted of the crime in Morristown, and was to be sentenced yesterday. The Paterson bank, of course, loses the \$360. ford, of course, accommodated the man by grant-

### A SAD TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

The Alleged Killing of Bridget Thompson-Not a Case of Murder.
A sad case of domestic infelicity and poverty

caused by intemperance was yesterday investigated before Coroner Herrman at his office in Houston street. The case was that of Bridges Thompson, late of No. 451 West Twenty-seventh street, alleged to have been fatally kicked last Wednesday evening by her husband, David Thomp-Wednesday evening by her husband, David Thompson, as reported in the Herald. The testimony showed that the deceased and her mother, Eliza Meaney, were excessively intemperate in their habits, being drunk every day. Deceased pawned things out of her house with which to buy rum, and she even pawned the clothes from the backs of her children to satisfy her appetite for liquid poison. Martin Meaney, the father of the deceased, who was in great mental anguish, gave very damaging testimony against her, and also against his own wife, whom he characterized as a pair of confirmed drunkards.

Mr. Meaney said that on finding his daughter dead on the floor Wednesday night the accused told him she was sick or dead and wanted a doctor. The wife of witness had used some hard words to him, and he kicked her twice in the side or abdomen. It also appeared that occasionally, when drunk, deceased fell against furniture in the room and injured herself.

Mr. Frank N. Cuthbert, of Riverdale, Westchester county, in whose employ, as gardener, the accused had been, gave Thompson an excellent character for industry and sobriety. Deceased was heard to say, when lying on the floor in the hallway, "David, don't kick me any more!"

David Thompson, the accused, was called to the stand, and denied that he had killed his wife on the evening of her death, as had been stated.

Deputy Coroner Cushman testified as to the cause of death, after which Coroner Herrman submitted the case to the jury, who found "that deceased came to her death by internal hemorrhage, caused by fracture of the ribs, caused by injuries received in some manner unknown."

Considering the fact that Thompson had four small children to look after he was discharged on his own recognizance, with the understanding that he should give \$500 bait to-day. son, as reported in the HERALD. The testimony

### COMPTROLLER'S RECEIPTS.

Comptroller Green reports the following amounts Comptroller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the treasury:—From Receiver of Taxes—Receipts of taxes of 1873, \$254.588; arrears of Croton water rent of 1873, \$115. Bureau of Arrears—Arrears of taxes, assessments, water rent and interest, \$4,017. Bureau of Collection of Assessments—Assessments for street openings, improvements and interest, \$1,098. Bureau of City Revenue—Market rents and fees, \$2,789. Bureau of Water Registrar—Croton water rents and penalties, \$3,010. Bureau of Engineer in Charge of Sewers—Permits for connections with sewers and drains, \$410. Mayor's Second Marshal—Licenses, \$137. City Courts—Fees Third Judicial District Court, \$78. City Record—Sale of City Record for for one week, \$17. Total, \$207,154.